

LABOR CLARION

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LIBRARY

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Legislature Centers on Budget and Tax Problems

From Headquarters of California State Federation of Labor

Because of its preoccupation with the budget and tax measures, the Legislature devoted little time to bills which are of interest to labor, explaining why so few of them have been acted upon in either House during the last week. Now that the budget has been adopted, it is anticipated that other pending measures, including the many important labor bills which are now on file, will be rapidly cleaned up. It is expected that within the next two weeks, the fate of the good as well as bad bills, as far as labor is concerned, will be decided.

Of the measures that were acted upon, A. B. 1391 (Lyon *et al*) finally passed the Assembly by a 66 to 9 vote, after prolonged debate and much parliamentary maneuvering. This bill, sponsored by Governor Warren, permits the reorganization of the Department of Industrial Relations in the interest of greater efficiency. Assemblyman Gardiner Johnson of Berkeley repeatedly tried to amend into the measure objectionable changes in regard to the handling of industrial accident cases by referees. The amendments were first adopted and then reconsidered by a vote of 68 to 16. In accordance with normal procedure, another vote would have been taken on the next legislative day on the adoption of the amendments. Assemblyman John C. Lyons, however, executed a parliamentary coup by moving to table the amendments immediately after reconsideration had been granted. His motion, being ruled in order by Assemblyman Wollenberg, who was presiding at the time, prevailed with a vote of 51 to 18, and the bill was rushed to final passage.

A. B. 500 (Wollenberg), the biennial budget bill, which was amended in the Assembly to provide money so that all state employees would receive a salary increase of \$25 per month, was reduced by the Senate to \$15 a month and limited exclusively to employees who are paid on a monthly basis. This disregard for the rights of per diem workers provoked vigorous protest from Secretary C. J. Haggerty of the State Federation. Before the Assembly concurred in the Senate's amendment, Secretary Haggerty was assured by a number of legislators that they would immediately press for passage of special appropriation bills to reinstate the \$10 cut of salaried employees, as well as to provide a comparable increase for the per diem workers.

A. B. 876 (Maloney *et al*), making numerous improvements in the Labor Code affecting the employment of minors, passed the Assembly by a unanimous vote.

Palacios Honored

The Laundry Workers' International Union again honored Bro. Laurence Palacios, popular president of Laundry Workers No. 26. He was elected by acclamation to the office of second vice-president of the international union for his second four-year term. The organization met in St. Louis, Mo., during May. He stated that much constructive business was deliberated at the meeting. We are sure that his many friends in this city will join with the LABOR CLARION in offering congratulations.

Wage Scale Raised

Increases in wage rates for three classifications for salesgirls in 53 San Francisco retail bakery shops has been ordered by the Tenth Regional War Labor Board. It has been announced. The Retail Grocery Clerks, No. 684, was the bargaining agent for 400 salesgirls. The adjustments were ordered retroactive to September 1, 1944.

U. S. HELP SEEN NEEDED

Latin America must be helped actively by United States industry to extend her industrialization and thus develop the purchasing power of the poverty-stricken masses, before post-war potentialities of these markets can be fully realized, Henry R. Webel, manager, export division, G. M. Basford advertising agency, declared upon his return recently from a two-month trip through the region.

A. B. 1879 (Gannon and Geddes), regulating the printing done by schools in competition with commercial establishments, which was supported by the organized printing trades, passed the Senate by a vote of 21 to 9.

S. B. 1191 (Parkman) was given a "do pass" by the Assembly Committee on Finance and Insurance. This objectionable unemployment insurance bill has been discussed in several previous Federation's news releases. It provides for a vicious "merit rating" formula which will substantially reduce employers' contributions to the fund without imposing any obligation upon them to stabilize further employment. Following is the vote: *For*: Fourn, Johnson, King, Knight, McCollister, Middough, Miller, Stream and Waters. *Against*: Haggerty, Carey, Crichton, C. Dills, Lyons, Maloney and Pelletier. *Absent*: S. Collins.

Another bad "merit rating" bill, A. B. 2199 (Lyon), was given a favorable recommendation by the same committee on a voice vote.

A. B. 2201 (Wollenberg and Thomas) was tabled



Truman Urges Raises In Unemployment Rates

Calling for immediate action by Congress to meet the emergency of reconversion unemployment, President Truman urged, in a special message, enactment of legislation to increase unemployment compensation and to extend its coverage.

President William Green, A.F.L. chief, immediately responded to the message, declaring that labor was "highly encouraged" by Truman's message.

"We are already entering the first phase of reconversion," the President said. "We must be prepared immediately for the far larger problems of manpower displacement which will come with the end of the war in the Pacific."

"I am confident," he continued, "that, with appropriate measures, we can avoid large-scale and lengthy unemployment during the transition period. However, some temporary unemployment is unavoidable, particularly when total demobilization becomes possible."

"Even if reconversion proceeds rapidly, no amount of planning can make jobs immediately available for all displaced personnel. We must provide maximum security to those who have given so fully of themselves on the fighting and production fronts. The transition from war to peace is part and parcel of the war and we cannot shirk our obligation to those temporarily unemployed through no fault of their own."

"Decent unemployment benefits would serve as a bulwark against post-war deflation. By assuring workers of a definite income for a definite period of time, Congress will help materially to prevent a sharp decline in consumer expenditures which would otherwise result in a downward spiral of consumption and production. Adequate unemployment insurance is an indispensable form of prosperity insurance."

in the Assembly Health Committee by a vote of 8 to 5. This is the measure recently formulated and supported by the Governor to provide hospital care on a prepaid basis through the levying of a payroll tax. It was bitterly opposed by the same lobbyists who fought the health insurance bill, and proponents of the measure were unable to get the Assembly to lift the measure out of the committee for the consideration of that body as a whole. *Voting to table prepaid hospital care were*: Debs, S. Collins, Emlay, Evans, Field, McCollister, Thompson and Kraft; *Against tabling*: R. Dills, Hawkins, Gaffney, Pelletier and Massion.

S. B. 1239 (Tenney, Burns and Dilworth), which purports to enable employers in defense industries to discharge communists, was tabled in the Senate Labor Committee. It is identical with A. B. 2096, which was recently sent back to that committee by the Assembly. Although representatives of the Federation made it clear from the very beginning that it is in favor of having all subversive elements fired in such plants, yet the Federation is strongly opposed to this particular bill because it would be possible to discharge workers who might have incurred the displeasure of their employers. When the Federation submitted safeguarding amendments which were adopted by the committee by a 4 to 3 vote, Tenney contended, however, that the amendments destroyed his bill and asked that it be laid on the table. Following is the vote on the Federation's amendments: *Ayes*: Carter, Fletcher, Sutton, Chelley. *Noes*: Hulse, Judah, Weybret.

A. B. 873 (Maloney), granting pensions to widows and orphans of industrial accident victims under the Compensation Insurance Act, was tabled by a voice vote.

A. B. 333 and 335 (Gaffney *et al*), and A. B. 2177 (McMillan) (all previously discussed in the Federation's news report), which would make desirable changes in the Labor Code, received a favorable recommendation from the same committee.

A. B. 2144 (Thorpe), providing for every-other-day milk deliveries, opposed by the Teamsters' Unions and the State Federation, has been re-referred from the Assembly file back to the Committee on Live Stock and Dairies.

S. B. 989 (Desmond), strenuously opposed by the Federation because it would exclude insurance agents from unemployment insurance coverage, was vetoed by Governor Warren.

Strike Loss Low

Statistics for idleness caused by strikes and lockouts in 1944 was a very small fraction of available working time, though there were nearly 5000 stoppages, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported. Approximately 2,116,000 workers were involved in 4956 strikes and lockouts. Man-days lost amounted to about 8,721,000. This is equivalent to all industries shutting down for about two and one-quarter hours.

Hotel Scale Up in Oakland

It was announced June 4 that wage increases for Oakland hotel employees were ordered by the Tenth Regional War Labor Board. The increase are for 92 employees of 23 hotels and range from 2½ to 23½ cents an hour. Building Service Employees' International Union, No. 18 (Oakland) represented the employees. This award is retroactive to November 1, 1944.

FEWER FARM WORKERS THIS YEAR

Fewer persons were working on farms on May 1 than the previous record low for that date a year ago, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported. About 10,000,000 persons were employed on farms on May 1 of this year, a decrease of a little more than 50,000 from the same date in 1944. The index of employment was 83 this month, 75 for last month and 84 on May 1, 1944.

Shocked by Nazi Atrocities

Eight union leaders, back from a harrowing tour of the European war zones, where they witnessed the dramatic, final aspects of V-E Day, reported experiences which made their blood run cold with horror and others which moved them to tears.

The most terrible episode of their 16-day trip was a visit to the notorious Buchenwald concentration camp, where they saw the dead victims of Nazi torture piled in heaps and the living survivors walking around like skeletons.

An incident of an entirely different sort took place when the unionists landed at Orly Airfield, outside Paris, after their flight from this country. President Martin Durkin, of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, discovered that his own son was stationed at the field, but had just left on a pass for Paris.

Disappointed at missing his boy, Mr. Durkin climbed into an Army car with the other union leaders for the drive to the French capital. A few miles down the road stood a G.I. "thumbing" a lift to town. The car stopped and the soldier was told to get into the back seat. As he did so, Mr. Durkin and the boy recognized each other. Their joy at this unexpected and almost unbelievable meeting affected the entire party.

During their subsequent travels, the union representatives saw the Normandy beaches where the Allied forces landed on D-Day, inspected the launching platforms used by the Nazis for the buzz bombs, traversed the "bulge" area where the Germans staged their last offensive, and visited many German towns and cities reduced to wreckage by the furious, final drive to victory.

They talked to many generals and to men in the ranks and came back tremendously impressed with the magnitude of the job performed by America's fighting men with the equipment produced for them by American workers.

Accompanying Mr. Durkin on the tour were President E. E. Milliman, of the Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees; President William E. Maloney, of the International Union of Operating Engineers; Vice-President Morris Hutcheson, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters; Vice-President Harry J. Carr, of the International Association of Machinists; Vice-President H. R. Lyons, of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; Secretary-Treasurer C. W. Sickles, of the Asbestos Workers, and Vice-President J. M. McBride, of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

SUPPORTS WORKERS' VACATIONS

Uncle Sam wants war workers to take at least a week's vacation this year. So declared Chairman J. A. Krug of the War Production Board. He urged unions and managements to work out vacation schedules now on a stagger system throughout the year. All work and no play for 52 weeks a year is bad for production, Krug said.



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New Social Security Bill Hailed by the A.F.L.

Introduction in Congress of a new and improved Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, providing for a nationwide, comprehensive system of social insurance, was hailed by the American Federation of Labor.

A.F.L. President William Green called upon Congress to enact the bill without delay in order to assure security to the American people in the post-war period.

Authors of the measure—Senators Wagner and Murray and Rep. Dingell—conferred with President Truman before dropping the bill into the congressional hopper, and it was reported that they received promises of support from the President. They also consulted with A.F.L. officials before introducing the bill.

The measure would establish a national social insurance system consisting of prepaid personal health service; set up unemployment and temporary disability insurance with benefits up to \$30 a week on a uniform, national basis; and broaden retirement, survivors, and total disability insurance with more liberal benefits than existing law.

It also authorizes a ten-year, \$950,000,000 program of federal grants and loans for construction and expansion of hospitals, and health centers.

The bill would provide grants to states for expansion of health services, maternal and child health and welfare services, and for public assistance to needy individuals, such as the aged, blind, and dependent children.

It also calls for a national system of public employment offices.

Senator Wagner told the Senate that all the insurance benefits could be financed now and for several years after the war by a total contribution rate of 8 per cent, of which 4 per cent would be payable by employers and 4 per cent by employees on earnings up to \$3600 a year.

In a public statement approving the bill, Mr. Green said:

"Enactment of this measure will provide the American people with a well-rounded social security program for their protection during the transition period between war and peace and during the years to come.

"Particularly important at this time are the provisions for a comprehensive unemployment compensation system, with uniform benefits throughout the nation. Only by such action can millions of war workers and returning servicemen be adequately safeguarded against unnecessary hardship arising from temporary unemployment during the reconversion period and in any subsequent economic crisis.

"In addition, the new Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill



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Urge Price Control Continuance

Pointing out that "every increase in prices is a wage cut," the executive committee of the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor, meeting at Washington, declared.

"Whereas, it is possible to maintain a reasonable standard of living and assure people of a fair share of the goods available at a fair price only by proper controls, be it

"Resolved, by the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor, representing the viewpoint of two and one-half million members, that we lend our wholehearted support to the Office of Price Administration and urge the continuance of price control and rationing during the present emergency and as long as necessary after peace is declared to prevent wholesale inflation; be it further

"Resolved, that we urge all officials and members of the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor to write their respective U.S. Senators and Representatives to support the extension of the price control act, with no crippling amendments, and with sufficient appropriation for adequate enforcement of the law."

offers basic protections against the economic hazards of illness, temporary disability, extended disability, old age and retirement. It extends the benefits of old age and survivors' insurance to 15,000,000 persons now excluded.

"The American Federation of Labor is proud of the fact that it originally sponsored this legislation and has consulted closely with Senator Wagner and his colleagues in efforts to improve and perfect it.

"A full measure of social security against the hazards of our complicated economic civilization must be guaranteed by a humane government to every American family.

"Social security means more than protection to the individual and his family. It provides insurance for the free enterprise system against its own shortcomings and serves to buttress the American way of life.

"The American Federation of Labor calls upon the Congress of the United States to approve this important measure without delay."

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Three States on Right Track

Migrant workers who go to New Jersey may look forward to improved living and working conditions, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins stated in commending the State for "farsighted wisdom" in requiring, under a law just enacted, decent minimum standards of housing, sanitation, safety and health, and establishing a Migrant Labor Division in the State Labor Department to administer those standards.

"This new law is a Magna Carta for these forgotten families," Miss Perkins said. "It is hoped that other States will study and profit from New Jersey's example, as well as that of California and Pennsylvania, the only two other States with similar legislation."

The Secretary pointed out that these workers who follow the crops, work as section hands on railroads, or find employment in other seasonal occupations, enjoy almost none of the protection offered other workers by Federal and State social and labor laws. Recruited to work far from their homes, most of these families are transported in dangerous, dilapidated trucks to labor camps (many of which lack privacy or sanitation), where wages are low and where health services are inadequate. With small children working in the fields, there is little or no educational opportunity, and little recreation.

The New Jersey law prescribes minimum standards for the construction and maintenance of camps. Workers are assured clean shelters, properly protected against the elements, and safeguarded against fire. Beds or bunks must meet prescribed standards as to construction, air space, privacy, and cleanliness. Camps must have adequate facilities for food preparation, safe drinking water, decent bathing facilities, and toilets or privies meeting prescribed standards. Food offered for sale by the camp operator is subject to rigid requirements.

Policies for Building Trades

A program for post-war labor-management relations in the construction industry was adopted recently at a joint meeting of officials of the Associated General Contractors of America and the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. The program, made public by both groups, follows:

1. Maintain and improve the present working relations in the industry.
2. Prepare a record of the points of agreement existing on a national basis.
3. Set up a joint committee to handle within the industry the various problems arising which cannot be dealt with locally.
4. Retain within the industry control over its own problems rather than having to resort to Federal or State Legislation or administrative action.

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Labor Starts Anew

Recently in the city of Aachen, Germany, the first big city occupied by the Allies, a group of 70 men and women held their first "free" meeting and formed a local trade union council. For these former trade-unionists who had their unions destroyed by the Nazis 12 years ago, this meeting was a great event and heralds the birth of a new, strong labor organization.

Housing for 20,000 Families

An additional appropriation of \$66,000,000 for construction of publicly-financed war housing has been made available to the National Housing Agency in the First Deficiency Appropriation Bill of 1945, just signed by President Truman, N.H.A. reported. The fund will be used to erect temporary housing in numbers of communities where it is still necessary for war plants to recruit labor from other areas to meet production programs.

It is expected that the funds will provide about 20,000 family units, 1,600 trailers, and 6,000 dormitory accommodations.

The war-housing program now includes about 1,800,000 units of all types, both publicly and privately financed. Of this number, about 800,000, the bulk of which are of temporary construction, have been built with public funds aggregating about \$2,300,000,000.

Private enterprise has furnished the rest, all permanent housing, at an investment of about \$4,000,000,000. Altogether some 4,000,000 war workers and their families, about 9,000,000 persons all told, have been housed, about half of them in quarters "mobilized" from the existing housing supply, N.H.A. reports.

The new need for housing is important to the stepped-up operations on the west coast due to the increasing tempo of the war in the Pacific.

4,000 UNION PAINTERS CASUALTIES

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America reports that members of the brotherhood who have entered the combat forces of the United States and Canada (Army, Navy, Air Corps, Marines, Coast Guard, Seabees) total 22,142. The report is based on figures from 1,275 local unions. Of this total, 21,958 are reported by local unions in the United States. Included in the total are 3,949 members who have been killed in action, reported as missing in action, or discharged from the armed forces for disability or other causes.

"Without our highly developed and closely integrated air arm, we would, in all probability, still be operating in Allied territory today. Particularly is this true in the Pacific where distances count for so much."—Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King.

Patronize Restaurants displaying the Union Card.

Non-Farm Placements by W.M.C.

The War Manpower Commission has made 27,778,823 placements in non-agricultural war production and essential supporting activities since it was created three years ago, Chairman Paul V. McNutt announced. This is equivalent to about 800,000 placements a month.

"Hundreds of thousands, even millions, of jobs in war production have been filled more than once," Mr. McNutt said. "In hundreds of thousands of cases employees have been transferred from plants engaged in declining or completed production schedules to other plants producing more essential war products. Likewise, when men of military age were inducted into the armed services it has been necessary to find replacements in industry for them. The fact is that with this huge total of workers to be provided, with centers and products of production constantly changing, there has been at no time a critical shortage of manpower in the urgent industries of more than 200,000. This is and must remain a tribute to the patriotism of the American people."

As the war program got under way in 1942, Chairman McNutt said, W.M.C. was called upon to fill 6,939,620 job openings. In 1943, 9,393,196 placements were made, and in 1944, as the production program approached the peak, W. M. C. met a demand for 11,446,007 placements.



Home Loans for War Veterans

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FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1945

Tribute

We know full well that the man to whom we are paying this short tribute would not desire such words; we know that his unselfish devotion to the cause of Organized Labor in general and this paper in particular was one of Service. He had undergone an operation for an eye affliction; infection followed the operation, and saving the sight of his right eye was out of the question. To further fill his cup of misfortune, his left eye developed a cataract, impaired vision of that eye. Yet, he carried on the duties as editor of this publication. Few men would have had the moral and physical courage to continue. William ("Bill") Mappin chose the path of Service early in his life and has always followed the way of his choice. His friends are legion and his misfortune leaves them with a tug in their hearts.

New Secretary of Labor

The appointment of Federal District Judge Lewis B. Schwellenbach as Secretary of Labor appears at this time to have been an excellent one, and the order to consolidate within the Department of Labor all the functions now scattered among a large number of Federal agencies is one thing that the American Federation of Labor has long desired. Mr. Schwellenbach has handled a large number of legal cases for labor unions on this Coast and is familiar with labor's basic questions. His voting record while in the Senate was considered excellent. President William Green hailed the appointment and has promised to co-operate with him "as fully and completely as possible." Mr. Schwellenbach will assume his duties July 1.

President Green Comments

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor commented as follows on the appointment of Lewis B. Schwellenbach as Secretary of Labor:

"We regard Judge Schwellenbach as a most capable and well-qualified man to serve. He showed that he possessed a very clear understanding of labor and labor's problems when he served in the United States Senate. His record there was excellent from a labor point of view. We look forward to his service as Secretary of Labor with a feeling of confidence and satisfaction and will gladly co-operate with him as fully and completely as possible.

"In addition to that, we are going to urge that he take steps to consolidate within the Labor Department all the agencies of government that deal with labor problems and labor questions and in that way to expand the service of the Labor Department.

"We hope that he may set up an advisory committee so that we may serve with him and co-operate with him in his work as Secretary of Labor."

AGAIN HEADS TRADE UNION LEAGUE

Rose Schneiderman has been re-elected to her 27th term as president of the New York Women's Trade Union League. Other officers for the coming year are Mabel Leslie, Pauline Newman and Helen Blanchard, vice-presidents, and Mrs. Monroe Goldwater, treasurer. Mrs. Blanch Freedman continues as secretary.

Vocational Rehabilitation

President Truman's recent proclamation, setting aside the week just ended as National Rehabilitation Week, was a truly worthwhile recognition of a valuable program for disabled men and women which has been in operation for 25 years. A new law now makes it possible for Federal and State governments to bring to the mentally disabled, the blind and other groups of the disabled many services necessary to make them employable, thereby making them self-supporting and no longer tax consumers; rather, the program makes them taxpayers and places them in a position to participate in all endeavors of community life. The work of rehabilitation does not end with the passing of a week set aside—it is work that can, and should, be carried on throughout the year.

W.L.B. on Group Insurance

Reasonable group insurance, plans agreed upon voluntarily by employers and unions, will be approved by the War Labor Board, but it will not normally order an employer to institute a group insurance plan or direct liberalization of a plan already in existence, Edwin E. Witte, a public member of the board, said in a majority opinion on two cases involving the U. S. Rubber Company, New Bedford, Mass.

The board denied requests of the T.W.U.A.-C.I.O., and the Teamsters' Union, A.F.L., for a group insurance plan at the Fisk Cord Mill of the company's New Bedford plant.

The textile workers, representing 900 production employees, and the Teamsters' Union, bargaining agent for 18 drivers and warehousemen, requested identical insurance plans to provide hospitalization, sickness, accident and life insurance benefits, premiums to be paid by management. The company now has available a contributory group life insurance plan in which each employee may participate by contributing 65 cents a month for \$1,000 insurance, the company meeting the rest of the cost. The plan is common to all of its 30 plants located in various parts of the United States.

In the dissenting opinion, Nathan P. Feinsinger, another public member, said "the board has at no time stated and does not take the position that group insurance will not be ordered under any circumstances. The evidence of industry-area practice is overwhelming. It is quite evident that the proposal in this case is not an attempt by the unions to 'scrape the bottom of the barrel' to obtain a wage increase, but a genuine desire for the correction of what employees regard as a gross inequity in an important working condition."

SAILORS CONTINUE SCHOOLING

Did your son have his education interrupted when he was called off to war? If so, the Navy is doing what it can to help him catch up with his schooling, a Navy release reports. Night schools and correspondence courses, started two years ago by the Navy, are proving popular with Navy men. On Midway one-third of the men are attending night school. The Pearl Harbor night school has had as many as 6,000 students. An estimated 8,000 to 10,000 men have received diplomas since joining the Navy, due to off-duty classes and correspondence courses taken through the United States States Armed Forces Institute at Madison, Wis. Still others have made a good start on college work. Most popular night-school courses are mathematics, Spanish, bookkeeping, shorthand and typing, and the sciences. Algebra, trigonometry, and diesel engineering attract many students studying by mail. When not chasing submarines, a seamen, second class, was finishing the one subject he needed to be graduated from high school, a course in the American history he was helping to make.

Demand the Union Label, Card and Button.

A.F.L. Wants Jobless Assisted

President William Green called on all State Federations and Central Labor Councils to help prevent the spread of unemployment hardships during reconversion.

He urged these local A.F.L. agencies to set up Social Security Committees which would be required to assist disemployed workers to obtain such benefits as existing, inadequate unemployment compensation laws provide. Mr. Green emphasized:

"Full employment after the war for all workers, including demobilized soldiers and men and women discharged from war jobs, is essential to real victory. Partial demobilization is upon us now. The time to act and to make sure that the promise of full employment is not swept out of our reach by a sudden wave of widespread joblessness is now."

Pointing out that cancellation of war contracts will soon throw thousands out of work, Mr. Green added:

"It is the responsibility of organized labor to its members and to the nation to make sure that this imminent unemployment of a large number of workers and their dependents is met with effective safeguards against distress.

"If we had a unified national unemployment insurance program in effect, we would be better able to take care of the needs of workers during this period of readjustment. We do not have such a program in effect, however, so it becomes imperative that every union, every City Central Body, and every State Federation of Labor be prepared to assist its members in ironing out difficulties and in cutting red tape so that if they become unemployed they will be able to secure the maximum benefits to which they are entitled. The state unemployment compensation agencies have repeatedly gone on record to the effect that their reserve funds are adequate to meet these needs. It is of the utmost importance now, and in the days ahead, to see that these funds are used for the purpose for which they have been laid aside and that they are made available to pay benefits to the workers on the basis of their established rights."

Mr. Green outlined the following steps for the Social Security Committees of local and state branches to take:

1. Acquaint members with their rights under your state unemployment compensation laws.
2. Inform unemployed members on how and where to file claims and how and where to file appeals if necessary.
3. Assist members who need aid in filing and presenting appeals.
4. Establish best possible relationship with local and state unemployment compensation agencies.
5. Assist members in establishing claims who have moved from one state to another. Most states have made some attempt to provide ways to handle interstate claims but they are cumbersome and involved. Many workers will need help with such claims.
6. Impress upon the representatives of state agencies, where it is necessary, that their responsibility as public officials is not primarily to guard the reserve funds, but to see that every legitimate claim for unemployment compensation benefits is paid promptly. Let them know that you expect a liberal administration of your unemployment compensation law.

Safety Rules Worth Knowing

For Pedestrians: 1. Obey traffic signs and signals; 2. Cross streets only at intersections with marked crosswalks; 3. Cross only with the green "GO" signal; 4. Never cross in mid-block.

For Motorists: 1. Grant right of way to all pedestrians; 2. Give proper hand signals to indicate all turning movements; 3. Drive only on the right hand portion of the roadway; 4. Enter intersections with caution; 5. Signal before pulling away from curb.

W.L.B.'s Reconversion Statement

Laying the foundation for its reconversion wage policy, the War Labor Board has authorized a shortened procedure permitting employers to put into effect, without prior W.L.B. approval, reconversion wage schedules which, under prescribed "guides," will come to look very much like the wartime wage schedules presently in effect.

The wage schedules that can be put into effect without prior W.L.B. approval will be determined on the following basis, but in any event the rates so established have to be submitted for approval by the Board, although they can be paid without this prior action:

"(1) Key Jobs Remaining the Same—Where, despite complete conversion, the job content of key jobs remains the same, the 'guide' is to keep rates for the key jobs unchanged and to interpolate other jobs with reference to the key jobs.

"(2) Most Jobs Changed—Where, in the course of reconversion, the job content of practically all jobs is changed, the 'guide' is that rates for the new jobs should be fixed at the level of 'prevailing' wages paid for comparable jobs in the industry or area. More detailed explanation of the term 'prevailing' is promised in the near future.

"(3) Partial Conversion—Where most civilian production jobs are substantially different in job content from war jobs still being performed in other parts of the plant, the 'guide' prescribes that rates for the new jobs should be fixed to provide a properly balanced relationship with the rates for the job remaining on war production."

VALIANT WORK FOR OUR FORCES

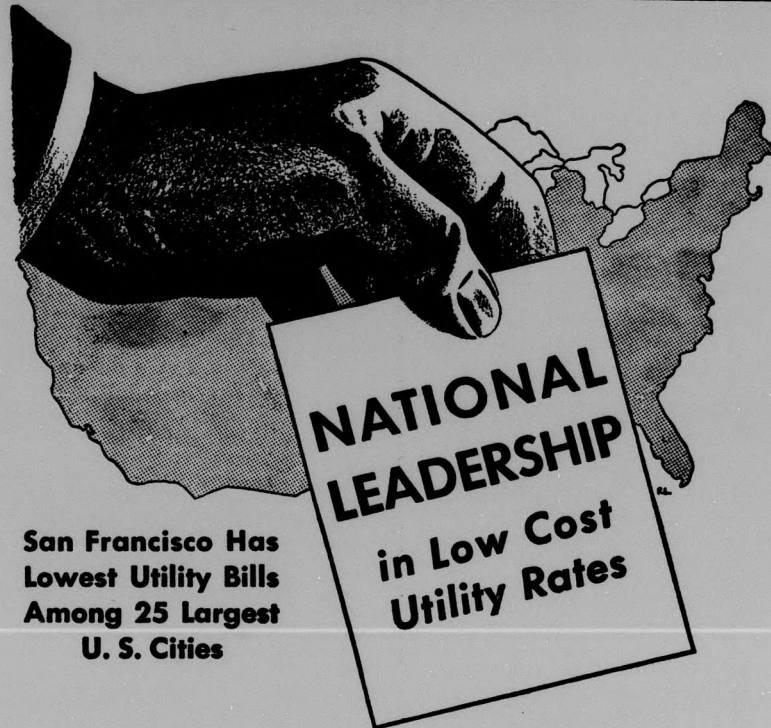
Quietly, yet effectively, the San Francisco League for Service Men is seizing all opportunities to serve those who are in the fighting fronts. President Mrs. Adolph B. Spreckels and Executive Vice-President Mrs. Henry S. Dippel, Jr., report that ten radios have been sent to outlying points, much to the joy of those who received them and who are thus kept in touch with the news. Major Talbot Kendall, special services officer of the Far East Army Air Forces, writes enthusiastically of the latest gifts. He states: "Thirty thousand G. I.'s will get in on the listening every week of the year, for we intend to pipe the music and news through a public-address system. That way a thousand or more men will get in on every program. Can you think of any other way as practical to bring happiness to that many soldiers? I can't!" The radios were made possible through generous contributions of Bay Area civilians who habitually drop coins in the big glass "Drop in a Penny, We Need Money" bottles found on counters throughout this city.

TRIBUTE TO SEAMEN

Maritime Day tributes were voiced by leaders of America's armed forces to the men of the Merchant Marine for delivering the goods to the battlefronts, the War Shipping Administration announced. Statements came from Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Army Chief of Staff; Admiral E. J. King, Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations; Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander; Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet and Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Ocean Areas, and Lt. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, United States Marine Corps Commandant.

TEAMS MAKES DAYROOMS AT NIGHT

Machinists, garagemen, painters, clerks, foremen and engineers combine their handicraft skills in teams of three for two hours every evening, at Norco, La. They make furniture for dayrooms and sunrooms at military hospitals nearby, out of materials brought in by the Crescent Council members, American Red Cross Camp and Hospital Service. Each team tries to outdo the other in precision and design, and recuperating servicemen appreciate the Adirondack chairs, settees, coffee and card tables, the book cases and book shelves, that the workers create in their spare time.



San Francisco Has
Lowest Utility Bills
Among 25 Largest
U. S. Cities

TYPICAL GAS, ELECTRIC AND PHONE BILLS — 25 LARGEST CITIES

CITY	Gas 30.6 Therms	Electricity 75 Kilowatt Hours	Telephone Two-Party Hand Set Flat Rate	Total Combined Charges
1 San Francisco	\$1.83	\$2.37	\$3.00	\$7.20
2 Houston	2.18	2.71	2.75	7.64
3 Los Angeles	2.20	2.31	3.25	7.76
4 Cincinnati	2.14	2.13	3.50	7.77
5 Louisville	2.41	2.38	3.00	7.79
6 Cleveland	2.11	2.05	3.75	7.91
7 New Orleans	2.42	3.50	2.50	8.42
8 Minneapolis	3.15	2.85	2.50	8.50
9 Pittsburgh	1.65	3.25	4.00	8.90
10 Buffalo	2.21	2.69	4.00	8.90
11 Kansas City	2.99	3.13	3.25	9.37
12 Washington	3.98	2.07	3.50	9.55
13 Detroit	3.83	2.72	3.40	9.95
14 Denver	3.78	3.23	3.00	10.01
15 St. Louis	4.50	2.26	3.75	10.51
16 Chicago	4.25	2.94	3.55	10.74
17 Milwaukee	4.26	2.79	3.75	10.80
18 Indianapolis	4.56	3.23	3.55	11.34
19 Baltimore	4.78	2.95	4.00	11.73
20 Philadelphia	4.83	2.96	4.50	12.29
21 Seattle	6.56	2.38	3.75	12.69
22 Rochester	5.96	3.36	3.85	13.17
23 Newark	6.06	3.60	4.25	13.91
24 Boston	5.84	4.05	4.30	14.19
25 New York	6.55	3.85	4.90	15.30

For the third consecutive year, San Francisco is again the Bright Spot of the Nation, with the lowest combined bills for gas, electric and telephone service for average family use. (Comparably low rates apply also to other communities served by this company.)

The table above, taken from the annual report of the California Railroad Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944 shows:

1. That San Francisco has lowest utility rates among the 25 largest U. S. Cities. Average monthly bills here are \$1.83 for gas, \$2.37 for electricity and \$3.00 for telephone—a total of \$7.20. Los Angeles, with a tax-exempt municipal electric system is third with a total bill of \$7.76.

2. That the monthly average bill for gas and electricity in San Francisco is \$4.20. In Los Angeles the charge is \$4.51. The one major city in the U. S. with a lower bill is Cleveland with \$4.16—a monthly difference of only 4 cents.

Wartime conditions have brought many increases in the cost of living as well as lowering the quality of service. Your gas and electric costs have gone down and quality of service has been maintained.

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Run o' the Hook

By C. M. BAKER,

President of Typographical Union No. 21

From the East comes the information that the canvass of the votes cast in the May 16 referendum showed the following results:

PROPOSITION No. 1 (Assessment)—For 23,778; Against 28,899. Majority against: 5,121.

PROPOSITION No. 2 (Salary Increases)—For 19,363; Against 31,369. Majority against: 14,006.

A recent statement by Chairman George W. Taylor of the National War Labor Board indicates clearly that as a result of the amendment to Article II General Laws by the Grand Rapids convention which authorizes the Executive Council to, by unilateral action, terminate local agreements when a "deadlock" is reached by the parties signatory to any type of arbitration procedure (such as the joint standing committee clause which appears in practically all contracts and which has been incorporated in the standard I.T.U. form contract for decades) will be arbitration of I.T.U. law, albeit by a Government agency. Chairman Taylor recently addressed a letter to International Typographical Union officials and to newspaper publishers in which he wrote, in part, as follows:

"Since there has been no JOINT stipulation of issues in these cases, the Newspaper Commission will accept for consideration those issues presented to it by either of the parties. . . .

"The disputes appear to include union demands for contract renewal clauses, some of which have been the subject of local negotiations, but others of which have not. . . .

"The board deems it appropriate to dispel any misunderstanding concerning the nature of a certification to it by the Secretary of Labor. The Secretary of Labor certifies the existence of a labor dispute and in the absence of a stipulation executed JOINTLY by the parties limiting the issues in dispute, the Board WILL consider ANY MATTERS, properly open under a contract, on which the parties are found to be in disagreement."

In the light of the pointed statement by the chairman of the National War Labor Board it appears that after many years of success in maintaining the position that its laws would not be subjected to the whims of arbitration, the I.T.U. must now either participate in such procedure or by defaulting, risk findings adverse to local unions.

Charles J. Hruby, Jr., son of Charley Hruby, member of No. 21, has returned home after having been liberated from a German war prison camp, where he had, unfortunately, spent five of the 12 months of his Army service. Upon return to California, he recuperated for two weeks at Menlo Park.

Hiram Hedges of the Call chapel and family are vacationing in the vicinity of Red Bluff.

Harry Johnston of the Call chapel returned last week from his vacation, spent in the Los Angeles area.

Prosperity Note—The Call-Bulletin has installed two latest model Intertypes and much additional new composing room machinery is said to be on order for delivery as soon after reconversion as possible.

Cass McGee, former vice-president of Los Angeles, visited Union headquarters late last week. Coincidentally, while Mr. McGee, who served ten years as chairman of the Los Angeles Examiner chapel, was in the Union offices, Chairman Cameron of the San Francisco Examiner arrived. It was natural that as soon as the two were introduced there followed an exchange of experiences.

Friends of E. A. Eickworth of the Wall Street Journal chapel were shocked and saddened to learn of the sudden passing of Mrs. Eickworth. Death occurred just after Mr. Eickworth reached home after work on May 29. Cause was given as a heart attack, although Mrs. Eickworth had not previously been ill. In addition to Mr. Eickworth, a son, now in military service, survives. Funeral services were held on May 31, with interment in Golden Gate National Cemetery.

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Woman's Auxiliary No. 21 To S.F.T.U. No. 21

By Louise A. Abbott

Special meeting will be held Tuesday, June 12, at Sagamore Hall, Red Men's building, 240 Golden Gate avenue, at 8 p. m. sharp. Election of international officers will be held by W.I.A. Law. Of special interest is the fact that Mrs. Daisy M. Chilson, president of Woman's Auxiliary No. 26, Oakland, is a candidate for W.I.A. president. As district organizer she assisted in the formation of this local and has always staunchly supported our affairs and activities.

Our regular business meeting will be held following the special meeting. President J. Ann McLeod and her officers bring to a close a successful year. Election of officers will be held, and you are requested to attend if at all possible. Label committee meets just prior to Special Meeting at request of Chairman Grace Young.

The Executive Committee met last Thursday evening at the home of Secretary Myrtle L. Bardsley. Refreshments were served by the hostess.

On Sunday evening, June 3, 3 a. m., a son, weight 5½ lbs., arrived to gladden the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reeves. The baby has not been named as yet. Mrs. Betsy Haines is caring for the Reeves household and their other small son.

Congratulations to Charles Crawford, known to all of us, in his new venture, editor of the LABOR CLARION. We wish him every success. We also thank Mr. William Mappin for the many courtesies extended, and it is the sincere wish of the entire membership that his health is soon restored to him.

Several interesting copies of the Boeing Magazine have been received by the writer from Mrs. Laurel L. Howell who is still hard at work on her war job at the Boeing plant in Seattle.

A cheery letter from "Dick" Viele, son of Harvey and Hazel Viele, states that he is well and now a Staff Sergeant somewhere in the Marianas.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bailey entertained distinguished guests recently: her brother, Mr. Abe Lefton, well-known rodeo radio announcer, and Hoot Gibson, famous movie star, and their wives.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kriese have returned from their vacation in Texas.

Secretary Myrtle L. Bardsley, daughter Mrs. Wallace Gibson, and grandson "Bobby," visited last week-end with old friends from Minneapolis, now residents of Redwood City.

WASTE PAPER STILL NEEDED

Victory in Europe will not lessen the military demand for waste paper; in fact, it will increase it, due to the necessity of packaging a staggering amount of supplies required in the Pacific in double and triple waterproof wrapping to withstand the long sea journey and the increased hazards of climate, the W.P.B. Conservation and Salvage Division said in a bulletin to its field service. There is increasingly less paper available for salvage in this country, the bulletin continued, "and by that very token every available scrap of paper that remains in the United States must be saved."

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Unofficial returns, May 16 referendum, are as follows: Proposition No. 1—For 23,778; Against 28,899. Proposition No. 2—For 19,363; Against 31,369.

From a reliable source it is learned the executive council of the I.T.U. has suspended the Denver Mailers' Union, as the Denver union had unanimously voted to affiliate with the Mailers' International Union. As a result of the suspension of that union, the executive council of the "M.I.U." was to hold a meeting in Indianapolis to consider the matter of the suspension of Denver union. With a member of the executive council of the "M.I.U." intimating that the "M.I.U." might carry the case to the courts in an endeavor to have the suspension of the Denver union declared illegal. Dues to the "M.I.U." are \$1.25 per member per month.

The I.T.U. always has claimed that, in accordance with its Book of Laws, it, the I.T.U. alone, has legal jurisdiction over mailers and all work pertaining to the mailing trade. The promoters of the M.I.U. in soliciting mailer membership in the "M.I.U." have claimed mailers who joined the "M.I.U." could retain benefits from the I.T.U., even though the objective of the "M.I.U." was that of organizing dual mailer unions, by continuing payment of dues to the I.T.U. In the mailer injunction case and also in the case of mailers having to be members of the M.T.D.U. in order to retain membership in the I.T.U., a federal and also circuit court of appeals decided the I.T.U. had legal jurisdiction over mailers and mailers' work.

Probably just as well the executive council of the "M.I.U." seek to have the courts nullify the action of the executive council of the I.T.U. in the Denver case. For their contention appears utterly absurd on the face of it. Difficult to imagine any court of law sustaining the wholly absurd contentions, as the executive council of the "M.I.U." base their arguments on against the I.T.U., in mailers being privileged to belong to both the I.T.U. and "M.I.U." at the same time.

William A. (Bill) Adams, veteran member of the Examiner chapel, is reported on the sick list with a severe attack of throat ailment.

A correction: F. M. Peeler of the Rual Press chapel was called to Dallas, Tex., by the sudden death of his mother from sudden heart attack. His father is reported as very low from cancer ailment. Mr. Peeler is remaining in attendance during his father's illness.

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The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, June 1, 1945.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty, Brother A. C. Armstrong acting as vice-president *pro tem*.

Roll Call of Officers—All present, excepting President Shelley, who was excused.

Approval of Minutes—Minutes of the last meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee: Production Machinists No. 1327—Freda Bearce vice James Glasson, Lillian Brawman vice William Murphy. Mailers No. 18—LeRoy F. Bennetts, Joseph P. Bailey. Waiters No. 30—Alfred C. Armstrong, Domingo Casadello, Jacob Holzer, Joe Iacono, John McDonald, Joe Piccini, Sam Taback, Joe Wilder, Sanford Williams.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held June 1, 1945.) Meeting called to order at 7:30 p. m. Roll was called and absentees noted. The following were examined and having been found to possess the proper qualifications, your committee recommends that they be seated as delegates to this Council: Casket Workers No. 94—Austin Stinson. Master Furniture Guild No. 1285—J. Bruce Jones. Newspaper and Periodical Vendors No. 468—Sam Jacobs. Transit Union No. 1380—Thomas W. Gowanlock. Steamfitters No. 509—John A. Bulger. Typographical No. 21—C. W. Abbott, A. T. Gustafson, G. E. Mitchell, Jr., C. C. Rozales, J. M. Sullivan. Meeting adjourned at 8 p. m. Report of the committee as a whole concurred in.

Communications—Filed: From Senator John F. Shelley, acknowledging receipt of resolution submitted by the Council relative to post-war developing of public power, also, report of legislative action on several bills in which labor is interested; and, asking that he be excused from the meeting of Friday, June 1. From the following Congressmen, thanking the Council for the resolution in reference to the post-war development of land, water and power resources in California: Congressmen Welch, Havenner, Patterson, Rayburn; similar communication from the office of the President. From Assemblyman Thomas A. Maloney acknowledging receipt of the letter from the Council in reference to A.B. No. 2201 and stating that he is one of the co-authors of this bill. From Assemblyman O'Day assuring the Council that he would not press the passage of A.B. No. 1671. From the California Joint Labor Legislative Committee assuring the Council that Assemblyman O'Day was not pressing the passing of his bill, A.B. No. 1671. From Postal Clerks No. 2 requesting further support in obtaining an increase in their basic wage rate. From the Department of State acknowledging receipt of the Council's recent communication in reference to co-operation among the United Nations. From San Francisco Red Cross, receipt for \$650.34, contributed by various organizations. From National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc., financial statement. From the California State Federation of Labor, Weekly News Letter dated May 30.

Bills were read, approved by the trustees and ordered paid.

Donations: To San Francisco Chapter, American Red Cross—Laundry Drivers No. 256, \$162.

Referred to LABOR CLARION: A proclamation on National Rehabilitation Week from the President of the United States.

Resolution: Submitted by several delegates, draft-

Labor Council Resolution

The following was adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council in its meeting of Friday, June 1, 1945:

RESOLVED, That the following communication be sent to the President of the United States, Harry S. Truman:

Dear Mr. President: May we first express our appreciation and evaluation of the magnitude of the duties and problems before you. We feel also that you deserve our commendation for the expressions and manner with which you first took over the duties of the President of the United States. Specifically, we refer to your immediate announcement that we would fight on to "unconditional surrender" and that the meeting of the United Nations would take place as previously planned.

However, we are now disturbed. Your invitation to and your conference with the former President of the United States, Herbert Hoover, is something beyond our powers of comprehension. Recent history shows conclusively that Herbert Hoover and the section of the Republican Party that he represents, has opposed almost without exception every program and policy of the late, beloved President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Be it remembered that for four consecutive Presidential Elections the overwhelming majority of the American people voted for the program and policy of President Roosevelt, which policy you stated would be continued during your term of office.

We remember only too well the four years of the Hoover Administration which was ended by the people in the elections of 1932, and for good reason. Unemployment with all of its heartaches, worries, disgust and hunger, was rampant. The economic structure of our country was collapsing. Agricultural products rotted in the fields, and the people went hungry in the cities. Veterans of World War I were driven from the Nation's capital at the point of bayonets because they sought assistance of the Hoover Administration. On the other hand, President Roosevelt was for 60 million jobs and further that a program of full employment must be written into the World Charter now being drafted in San Francisco, from which the American delegation has vacillated.

As to Mr. Hoover's qualifications as an executive or as a food administrator the chaos of our country from 1928 to 1932 does not speak so well and remember it was that section of the Republican Party for which Mr. Hoover speaks that is largely responsible for the kind of peace that was made at the end of World War I.

For 12 years President Roosevelt did not find it necessary, even during the most turbulent stages of the war, to consult with Herbert Hoover. Let it be understood that we realize, as do you, that there is a great difference in the Republican Herbert Hoover and the late Republican W. L. Wilkie. One need only look at the last Presidential campaign to see the difference in the policies of Dewey and Hoover and those of President Roosevelt for which the people voted.

Mr. President, we appreciate your desire for unity of the various influences in our country, but may we point out that there can be no unity with forceful influences that are the direct antithesis both actually and philosophically of the Roosevelt policies which sought national and world unity so that there would be peace and prosperity for many generations to come. Speaking of unity, we think that a greater bid for unity would have been for the American delegation to have included labor representation in the economic council of the world organization now being formulated in San Francisco.

President Truman, the delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council, representing as they do the American Federation of Labor in our district, herewith have attempted to make known to you, certainly in the spirit of friendship, our deep concern for the welfare of our country. We hereby pledge ourselves to continue the contribution of our best efforts in this direction.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a resolution be drafted containing the main points of this communication and sent to our affiliated unions requesting that they take similar action; that copies of this communication be forwarded to the State Federation of Labor with a similar request; and, that it be released to the press.

ing a letter to be sent to President Truman, protesting any consideration of Herbert Hoover as an executive or food administrator in the present administration. Motion to adopt; carried.

The secretary announced that there would be no meeting of the executive committee on Monday, June 4, 1945.

Receipts, \$664; disbursements, \$3011.09.

Meeting adjourned at 8:40 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Freedom of News Is Necessary

Proposals for international freedom of news and opinion and protection of war refugees have been conveyed to the American delegates to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco by the American Civil Liberties Union in a document signed by 56 prominent citizens from all over the country.

The signers urged that commissions to be brought under the world charter be given specific authority to secure: (1) uncensored communication between nations by radio, cable, mail, and motion pictures; (2) the development of world standards of civil liberty to be recommended to the nations; (3) the protection of refugees and displaced peoples; and (4) the protection of the civil rights of natives in island or mainland areas with naval or military bases after the war.

Not "Impractical Scheme"

Of the four proposals the signers urged as "the most immediate and important to world peace" agreements for freedom of communication to insure "the right of all peoples to read, see, and hear without censorship or monopoly controls." The signers also urged "freedom of travel by representatives of all agencies engaged in gathering information of a public character."

In making the communication to the American delegation public, Roger N. Baldwin, director of the Civil Liberties Union, said: "We are not urging on the American delegation an impractical scheme for an International Bill of Rights. Nations will develop their own political and civil rights gradually to meet world conditions and their own problems. But between nations common responsibilities demand agreements now to secure freedom of news and opinion and the protection of racial, religious, and political refugees."

"It is unrealistic to expect the San Francisco Conference to do more than empower world commissions to deal with these problems, but this much is imperative now. If such commissions are not created, these problems will demand action, less effective and longer delayed, by separate conventions between the nations, similar to the International Postal Union and the refugee and minority treaties concluded after the last war."

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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quon, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Corbin Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 - 16th St.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Goldstone Bros., Manufacturers of overalls and working men's clothing.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Ave., Oakland.

Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
"Time" and "Life" (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen

Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.
Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

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NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL

From Labor Press

The following editorial was taken from *Labor Leader*, official publication San Diego County Federated Trades and Labor Council:

Remember back when "conditions" were bad? Those were the days when "conditions" compelled the boss to let some of his people go. "Conditions" compelled him to step up the work-load. "Conditions" compelled him to cut wages. It wasn't the boss's fault—the best of bosses had to do it. The trouble was "conditions."

And "conditions" can get you again. The New Deal was an effort to curb and control "conditions" by means of national policy—to govern "conditions," instead of letting ourselves be governed by them. It was mostly a tentative, half-way effort, fought at every step by the reactionaries of both parties. It had its failures, and it had its victories.

Then the war came along. To make war successfully, we had to put national policy in the saddle, and we did. We set up controls over prices, wages, materials, money and manpower. Our policies were not perfect, and neither were our controls—but we were in too tight a fix to keep hands off and let "conditions" take their course.

We are now in another tight fix. In the Pacific, we face an enemy entrenched on his home islands and the continent of Asia—an enemy screened by 7000 miles of distance and weather, mustering a suicide fleet and air force, holding still in reserve a veteran army of 4,000,000. We have got to concentrate our best and our utmost on that enemy, or this war will drag on toward a stalemate. To concentrate our best and our utmost, we have got to be "right" here at home.

We can't let the bogey of unemployment break down morale on the production front, disorganize workmen, break up our labor force. We can't let inflation loose. We can't give free play to cross-purposes and selfish interests. The sum and substance is that we can't abandon policy and throw ourselves on the mercy of "conditions."

To tinker now with a little inflation, a little unemployment, a little pushing around by "conditions," is merely to mark the end of the European war by inviting a little post-Hitler panic. If we do that, we undermine the attack on Japan, and we promise our people a big panic after the end of Hirohito.

This is a time to fix firmly a national policy of insured full employment, wages rates increased as hours taper off, prices and purchasing power held stable—a firm policy of full speed ahead and to hell with Japan.

We know what it is to be licked by "conditions"—and if we don't keep them licked now, we'll have that same sorry experience again. Japan can't do it, but "conditions" can.

Approximately 2,000,000 additional books of matches will be available for second quarter distribution through tobacconists, druggists and similar outlets as a result of the directive issued in March assuring production of at least two-thirds of the civilian output of book matches to be of the resale type, W.P.B. reported.

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Manpower

The manpower shortage at Pacific shipyards is placed at more than 15,000 men and has prompted Admiral Chester W. Nimitz to request that every skilled man and woman volunteer for yard work at once in order to return battle-damaged ships to the war against Japan. Other Navy officials have expressed concern that hundreds of shipyard workers are leaving their jobs at this time when the skills of these men are so sorely needed. Particularly needed are electricians, sheetmetal workers and machinists.

Helped Save Carrier Franklin

Chief Radio Technician Harold S. Stone has been credited in the daily press of improvising a "walkie-talkie" which he operated from the smoking flight deck of the USS *Franklin* and thereby saved the bomb-torn ship from a second surprise attack by Jap planes. We are particularly proud of that feat of daring and more so because this hero is a member of organized labor, he being a member of Local 9, American Federation of Labor's Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders.

The largest petroleum pipeline in the United States is the "Big Inch," which was sponsored by the Petroleum Administration for War. Two feet in diameter, the "Big Inch" originates in Longview, Texas, on the edge of the East Texas oil field, and terminates 1254 miles away, at Phoenixville, Pa., from which point it feeds crude oil to refineries in the New York-Philadelphia area.

Printers Lose Before N.W.L.B.

The National War Labor Board recently affirmed a Newspaper Commission's order which denied overtime pay for the sixth shift, unless the Union furnished an adequate supply of manpower, in denying the petition of Seattle Typographical Union. The Seattle printers' petition was in line with current International Typographical Union policies which include the requirement that locals secure time and a half for all work beyond five shifts in one week. The Commission had previously ruled that no change be made in that section of the contract between the local union and the newspapers, effective May 1, 1943.

Cost of Living Up 0.2%

Continued shortages of meats, of some cotton clothing and of other low-priced cost-of-living items were the most important factors in the retail price situation in mid-April. Prices of cost of living items remained high. Increases were small, 0.2%, and mostly seasonal.

The government's action in drastically cutting shipbuilding construction for the rest of 1945 was assailed by J. J. McEntee, secretary-treasurer of the A.F.L. Metal Trades Department, as "terribly shortsighted." "It just doesn't make sense to us that the government should cut shipbuilding so deeply at a time when shipping space is still at a premium," McEntee declared. "From every side there's a clamor for more and more ships—to carry food to Europe; to transport soldiers home; to take our troops to the Pacific, and for many other needs."



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